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22 July 1965

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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Dominican Republic: [Some extremist leaders are emphasizing the need to make the US the principal enemy of the rebel movement.]

[To accomplish this, leaders of the Peiping-oriented Dominican Popular Movement and of the pro-Castro 14th of June Group (APCJ) are reported to believe that if they can create a viable guerrilla movement in the interior, the US will be forced to send in more troops. This they believe, will "awaken other movements in Latin America," cause the US to "spread a thinner line around the world," and further "unmask US imperialism."]

[The two groups collaborated in the 25 June raid on the city of San Francisco de Macoris and have advocated the exploitation of Dominican nationalism in an effort to increase popular support for their "national liberation movement."]

[Leaders of the third extremist group, the Moscow-line Dominican Popular Socialist party believe, on the other hand, that the approach of the other two parties is "pure Mao theory" and will lead to senseless loss of lives.]

[the APCJ intends shortly to launch another guerrilla effort near the town of San Jose de Ocoa, some 40 miles west of Santo Domingo.]

[Meanwhile, the existence of a band of some 75 armed men has been reported in the mountains south of Abreu on the north coast. There is as yet no information on their affiliation.]

(continued)

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[redacted] exiled Colonel
Neit Nivar Seijas has learned of a plot to kill former
president Joaquin Balaguer. Colonel Nivar, who
reportedly favors the return of Balaguer to power,
said that Rafael Bonilla Aybar had stated that we "are
now ready to get rid of Balaguer." Bonilla Aybar is
a rightwing Dominican publicist known to be anti-
Balaguer. [redacted] three in-
dividuals left San Juan, Puerto Rico on 21 July for
Santo Domingo for the purpose of killing the ex-presi-
dent.]

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[redacted]

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Congo: [Tshombé is reportedly willing to accept Kasavubu's re-election as Congo president.]

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[redacted]
Tshombé on 20 July authorized General Mobutu to tell Kasavubu that if the president would retain him as prime minister, he would publicly announce that he was not a candidate for the presidency and would support Kasavubu's re-election. Tshombé's offer followed a lengthy tirade by the president in which he told Tshombé he had lost confidence in him.]

[General Mobutu later told Tshombé that he wanted him to remain as prime minister. He also stated that if Tshombé ran for president he, Mobutu, together with Kasavubu and their supporters would take "whatever steps" were needed to oppose him.]

[Tshombé has recently suffered several setbacks at the hands of Kasavubu and, at least for the moment, is on the political defensive. He well may privately pledge his support to Kasavubu in a tactical move to curb the current sniping against him. It seems unlikely, however, that Tshombé would decide to serve Kasavubu as loyal first minister without a satisfactory definition of his ministerial prerogatives and Kasavubu's personal commitment to him. With presidential elections months away it is improbable that the two could now strike a satisfactory deal.]

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Japan: Tomorrow's local elections in Tokyo are assuming increasing importance for the future of the ruling party.

On 23 July a special election for the recently dissolved Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly is to be held. Its dissolution was brought about by a vote-buying and bribery scandal which led to the arrest and indictment of 17 Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) representatives, including the assembly speaker.

Prime Minister Sato's LDP is in danger of losing its traditional majority in Tokyo and opposition parties are given a chance collectively to control the local government of Tokyo. An LDP defeat would hurt Prime Minister Sato, whose prestige is already affected by recent scandals and the subsequent failure of his party to retain any of ^{the}its four seats in the Tokyo constituency of the House of Councillors, Japan's upper house. In the 4 July election veteran Communist chief Sanzo Nosaka polled the largest vote in Tokyo.

Sato, who is personally participating in the assembly campaign, has said that another failure at Japan's "nerve center" would affect world confidence in the country. National leaders of the other parties are also actively campaigning.

Should the opposition triumph, conservative control of the governorship of Tokyo metropolis would also be jeopardized. [REDACTED]

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NOTES

Greece: Former premier Papandreou reportedly is convinced that he has a personal mandate as a result of continuing impressive popular demonstrations supporting him in his confrontation with the King. [REDACTED]

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25X1 [REDACTED] he is now unwilling to consider any government which he does not control. Although parliamentary confirmation of the Athanasiadis-Novas cabinet remains a possibility, Papandreou seems determined to create a situation which would necessitate new elections. [REDACTED]

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Yemen: The new cabinet formed by Major General Amri, which includes six army officers and 13 civilians, can be expected to follow Cairo's bidding despite the inclusion of several members of former premier Numan's "third force" group. The reinstitution of the Ministry for the Affairs of the Occupied South indicates an intention to step up the Egyptian-backed terrorist operations against the British-protected Federation of South Arabia, which had lessened under Numan. [Several anti-Egyptian sheikhs, previously on the republican side, are already making overtures to the royalists, thus further dimming prospects for any early end to the civil war in Yemen.] [REDACTED]

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Guatemala: [REDACTED] Guatemalan Communist guerrillas plan to increase terrorist activities later this week. [REDACTED]

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25X1 [REDACTED] the terrorism, including bombing of homes, will be directed against US and Guatemalan personnel and installations, both official and commercial. The first incident involving the death of an American occurred on 20 July, with the attack on a United Fruit Company helicopter by guerrillas. [REDACTED]

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The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

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The National Security Agency

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